

[From the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, July 21, 1965]

HOW ISLANDER SAVED 780 CHILDREN IN SIBERIA (By Chuck Frankel)

The dramatic story of 780 children trapped in Siberia after the Russian Revolution is told in a new book, "Wild Children of the Urals," by Floyd Miller.

The hero of the story is Hawaii's Riley H. Allen, who took a couple of years out of his active career as editor of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin to work for the American Red Cross in Siberia in 1918, 1919, and 1920.

It was his imagination, determination, and fight that enabled the children to be rescued from starvation, to be gathered together, to be placed on a Japanese freighter and carried three-fourths way around the world to be reunited with their parents.

"The Wild Children of the Urals," published by E. P. Dutton & Co., is an exciting story of man's triumph over bureaucracy and of the heart's victory over politics.

These were the years of the great Red scare in the United States, but Allen refused to capitulate to hysteria and insisted that the Red Cross fulfill its obligation to return the children to their parents.

"The files of the Red Cross are full of stories about human courage, sacrifice and devotion, but none of them quite compares with the amazing saga of the Petrograd children," says Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, former president of the American Red Cross.

REDUCED TO BEGGING

Sent by their parents to mountain camps when war danger and privation swept Petrograd—formerly St. Petersburg and lately Leningrad—in the summer of 1918, they were trapped behind the fighting lines. In the bleak winter that followed, they were reduced to begging and were on the point of starvation when members of the American Red Cross Relief Commission to Siberia heard of their plight.

Siberia at that time was a battleground between the Red Russians and the White Russians—plus troops from the new nation of Czechoslovakia, France, Britain, Italy, Canada, Rumania, Serbia, Poland, Japan—and the United States.

Miller notes:

"There was interference with the political sovereignty of Russia. There was intervention in her internal affairs and impairment of her territorial integrity. And out of it all came a military debacle and a political blunder of such dimensions as to sharply influence decades of future history."

Most Americans don't realize that U.S. troops once invaded Russia—but Russians are often reminded of this fact.

The Red Cross attempted to give help to all in Siberia, regardless of politics and nationality, but it was accused of taking sides.

ALLEN'S PLAN

It was in this atmosphere that Allen brought up the suggestion that the trapped Petrograd children be rounded up by the American Red Cross and returned to their parents.

The Red Cross workers collected the starving children at Tyumen, Shadrinsk, Irbit, Petropavlovsk, Kurgan, Troitsk, Ouskaia, and other places with strange names. One Red Cross worker told the children:

"The American people are going to take care of you. You're going to have warm new clothes and all the food you can eat and plenty of firewood to keep you warm."

And, most important, the children were told, they were going to be reunited with their parents.

"The Red Cross was plunged into a policy crisis," Miller notes. "There were those who advised that the children simply be abandoned, but this was stoutly opposed by Riley Allen.

"He maintained that having saved these children from death, the Red Cross was committed to keeping them alive and returning them to their parents."

He proposed that the children be gathered in the comparative safety of Vladivostok until the Russian civil war was ended and the Trans-Siberian Railway repaired. "Allen held firm to his simple principle that whoever won the war, Red or White, the children should be reunited with their parents."

SCHOOL ORGANIZED

In Vladivostok the Red Cross organized a school for the Russian children.

The Children's Colony arrived in Vladivostok on three different trains in the first week of September in 1919. The children's weekly consumption included 2,000 eggs, 2,000 pounds of meat, 1,600 pounds of cabbage and 1,600 pounds of onions—a formidable supply, in a wartime city.

The Communists started to cite the American control over the Russian children in their propaganda, but Allen resisted State Department pressure for counterpropaganda.

"It had become clear by now that the Allied intervention in Siberia was a sham-ble," Miller writes.

But while the European and American allies started to withdraw, the Japanese expanded their area of control.

The American troops left Vladivostok on April 1, 1920, but the American Red Cross and its Russian children remained behind, still unable to use the Siberian railroad.

"At all costs we must keep the children out of Japanese hands," Allen told a meeting of his Red Cross staff.

"That may not be easy with American troops gone," a Red Cross worker replied.

Another said, "Riley, we've done all we can for the children."

DETERMINATION GROWS

Miller writes:

"Allen raised his eyes to look at the speaker. 'Have we?' he said. There was an edge to his voice, a steeliness that no one had ever before heard.

"This man of gentle persuasion had altered. The pressure of events had not softened him but fused him to a new hardness.

"And if all the logic of the situation was against him, he would simply stop being logical, he would substitute a fierce stubbornness. Whatever else, he would not surrender.

"The staff sat silent and slightly ill at ease. After several moments he said, quite matter-of-factly, 'Since we're cut off by land, there is only one thing for us to do. We'll put to sea.'"

Allen tried to get a ship from the United States, but the Army, Navy and private lines refused to send him one or let him charter a ship to Petrograd.

"We are exceedingly sorry that our War Department could not be induced to furnish us a boat to take the children home," Allen wrote bitterly to the American Red Cross in June 1920. "Aside from the Red Cross, I think it would have been good advertising for both the War Department and the State Department."

So Allen chartered a Japanese freighter, the *Yomei Maru*, despite the fierce Japanese-Russian hostility of the day.

It was a costly venture for the Red Cross. Estimates, which proved to be low, were \$4,500 a day to charter the ship; alterations to the ship to accommodate its strange cargo, \$100,000; food, \$75,000, and salaries and equipment of Red Cross personnel, and their fares home, \$75,000.

Boarding the ship were 428 boys, 352 girls; 17 American men and women; 85 Russian adults, and 78 former prisoners of war.

The average age of the boys and girls were between 12 and 13; the oldest was 20 and the youngest 3. Nationalities other than Rus-

siens were 15 Poles, 8 Letts, 5 Estonians, 2 French, and a Lithuanian, Finn, Persian, Swiss, and English.

The children were members of various segments of society, and were not aristocrats, as they were sometimes pictured in the anti-Bolshevik press of the time.

LEAVE VLADIVOSTOK

The ship left Vladivostok on July 12, 1920. It was no pleasure cruise.

Captain Kayahara and Allen clashed frequently; one of the crewmen attacked one of the girls, and there were ugly incidents between other crewmen and the Russian youth.

But there was also songs and laughter.

Miller writes:

"The songs were darkly textured, rich with human longing and need. And coming now from the voices of these children adrift on a great ocean, the innocent victims of war and revolution, they were deeply moving."

The ship, after stopping at Muroan, Japan, arrived in San Francisco on August 1, where the local chapters of the Red Cross had prepared an elaborate welcome. The ship set sail for New York, via the Panama Canal, on August 4, but Allen had left the ship to do battle in Washington.

Robert E. Olds, Red Cross European commissioner, urged that the children be sent to France, instead of Russia, and in those days of rampant anti-Bolshevism, his argument carried much weight.

ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK

The arrival of the *Yomei Maru* in New York on August 28 caused much competition among the various Russian groups, but even anti-Communist groups were aghast at the idea of sending them to France, then considered an enemy of the Russian people.

The Division of Investigation of Department of Justice—the forerunner of the Federal Bureau of Investigation—kept close tabs on the children during their stay in New York. Miller is particularly critical of the agents who ruled that there be no fraternization between the children and New York residents during a visit to the zoo, when a "Justice Department agent dashed away to intervene between an 8-year-old girl and a bag of gumdrops."

The New York police tried to get Allen to halt a Madison Square Garden rally for the children, arguing that it would be Communist controlled. Allen said it wouldn't be. But Allen was wrong, as speaker after speaker denounced the Red Cross and the United States. "They are hostages in the criminal conspiracy to smash the motherland," one speaker said.

The passions of the Madison Square Garden mounted, and there were fears of a clash between Reds and Whites.

One of Allen's children, one of the older boys, saved the day for the Red Cross with a stirring speech in its defense.

"We trust the American Red Cross because of what they have done for us," He said. "We were starving in the Ural Mountains when they found us. They fed us and clothed us and let our teachers teach us. And they always promised they would return us to our parents."

"And we believe them. We would not be alive and here today but for the American Red Cross."

The ship sailed from New York on September 11, with the question of its final destination still undetermined. The ship anchored off Brest, but Allen insisted that it proceed northward.

The *Yomei Maru* finally docked at Hell-sinki October 6, but Allen's days of diplomacy were not yet over. He had to convince the Finns that they should cooperate in this mission of mercy, and he had to deliver the children to Russia. He insisted that the parents approve of the children's return—

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only one parent requested that a child be sent elsewhere. The first children walked across the Russian-Finnish border on November 10.

Miller writes:

"At last Allen's responsibility was ended, but he was surprised to discover that he felt not relief but loss. For an irrational moment he almost wished they could have all stayed together * * * but he was immediately ashamed of the thought, for it was a selfish one.

"No, he had done the right thing by uniting the children with their parents, but he realized now that this did not mean he would be free of them.

"For the rest of his life, he would feel concern for these children, he would constantly speculate on what they might be doing.

"Their lives would hold pain and joy, despair and hope, for that was the destiny of all men, but he hoped the good would overbalance the bad, and he hoped they would remember the time they had together."

Suggestions for Amity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1965

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, the New Bedford Standard-Times on July 1 of this year praised the initiative of four Republican Members of the House, Mr. FINDLEY, of Illinois, Mr. KEITH, of Massachusetts, Mr. FIRNIE, of New York, and Mr. MARTIN, of Alabama, in going to Paris in an effort to contribute to greater understanding between the United States and France.

The chairman of the group, Mr. FINDLEY, of Illinois, is one of the most knowledgeable men in the House on the Atlantic Alliance problems. His leadership in undertaking this trip is to be commended.

I am particularly pleased that my colleague from Massachusetts, Mr. KEITH, made the trip. In the words of the Standard-Times:

Congressman KEITH and his colleagues have done the United States a service.

I ask unanimous consent to include the full text of the editorial in the RECORD following my remarks.

[From the New Bedford Standard-Times, July 1, 1965]

SUGGESTIONS FOR AMITY

A significant contribution to better understanding between France and the United States has been made by the visit to Paris of four Republican Congressmen, including HASTINGS KEITH, of Massachusetts' 12th Congressional District.

United States-French relations have been at a low point for years, stemming mainly from President de Gaulle's aspirations to raise the Fifth Republic to a position of world prestige. In making this climb, De Gaulle has antagonized half a dozen nations, including the United States, because of an unreasonable attitude on the part of the French chief executive.

As the GOP representatives suggest, one way to relieve the strain, and to open up new areas of cooperation and communication, is for President Johnson to visit De Gaulle in Paris.

Probably there are several levels of objections to this proposal, including most likely one that Vice President HUMPHREY went to France for high-level discussions, and it is De Gaulle's turn to open the diplomatic door further by paying a return call to Washington. It would be an unfortunate turn for Western solidarity if rapprochement were hung up solely on a matter of protocol.

Other parts of the Congressmen's report also have validity. The formation of a Diplomatic Standing Group as a complement to the permanent military agency in NATO would permit an instant and constant review of United States-French problems before they grow out of proportion. Indeed, the Congressmen have proposed a wide range of changes in order to strengthen NATO.

One recommendation is on less secure ground. This is the suggestion to coordinate fully the nuclear capabilities of France and the United States. Cooperation takes many forms, and the United States has made it repeatedly and unmistakably clear that it is committed to the total defense of France and Western Europe—by treaty as well as by past performance.

The Congressmen have presented no overwhelming reasons for changing the Atomic Energy Act which generally forbids the United States to reveal military information to other nations. Nor have they shown how France has been adversely affected by Washington's desire to retain the nuclear grip on U.S. nuclear weapons.

Certainly, further exploration in the field of nuclear weapons is not foreclosed, and Congress itself might initiate hearings to determine if a revision of the Atomic Energy Act is in order.

Congressman KEITH and his colleagues have done the United States a service by making this meaningful report. It is worthy of high consideration in the Capital.

The Plight of Refugees in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN V. LINDSAY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 28, 1965

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, the United States fortunately has always shown its concern for the misfortunes of others, especially in the wake of war. One of the many misfortunes of war is the plight of the refugee.

This problem has existed for as long as there have been political and military upheavals. Today in Vietnam we once again have a problem of refugees.

The war is daily rendering hundreds of innocent civilians homeless, without food or shelter or hope of resettlement.

The International Rescue Committee is helping to provide part of the solution. The following news story written by Mr. Leo Cherne, very well describes the tragic Vietnam refugee situation and how the International Rescue Committee is helping out:

[From the Des Moines Register, July 6, 1965]

THE PLIGHT OF REFUGEES IN VIETNAM

(By Leo Cherne, North American Newspaper Alliance)

SAIGON, SOUTH VIETNAM.—Vietnam has become a nation of refugees. Some 380,000 peasants and villagers have crowded into the coastal towns as a result of Vietcong harassment.

Wherever the Vietcong have struck or threaten to strike—and this covers much of the countryside right up to the edge of Saigon—the Vietnamese people are often uprooted, homeless, ill or wounded, hungry. They are in desperate need of the essentials of life—food, clothing, shelter, medical care.

VOTING WITH THEIR FEET

The refugee problem is nothing new for Vietnam. In the summer of 1954, shortly after the defeat of the French and the signing of the Geneva agreement which partitioned the country along the 17th parallel, a massive flow of refugees from the Communist north had already begun.

The International Rescue Committee (IRC) set up an emergency program to aid these people who were voting for freedom in the only way they would—with their feet. Eventually almost 900,000 Vietnamese cast their lot with freedom by making the trip from the north.

The direction of the refugee flow clearly contradicts the claim that the Vietnamese do not understand the nature of the struggle against communism or are indifferent to the rule by the Communist north. Only about 10,000 Vietnamese crossed the 17th parallel heading north and many of those were Vietcong cadre returning home for more training.

THEY MUST FLEE AGAIN

Many who escaped south 10 years ago, now must flee again. They are the peasants and the villagers of Vietnam, the very people the Vietcong are supposed to have won to their side. My observations and conversations with Vietnamese and Americans here have convinced me that the Vietcong have so savagely terrorized the peasantry that they have made them their mortal enemies.

I helicoptered from Saigon to Dong Xoai shortly after the siege which resulted in 33 American and 650 Vietnamese casualties. The Vietcong had burned out a large portion of the town. For a brief time, they had occupied the village. They entered every household and stripped it of every scrap of food and every piastre which could be used to buy food.

When the Vietcong retreated, they left Dong Xoai a smoldering ruin and streets filled with broken, smashed bodies (many of them women and children)—some dead, others dying, still others condemned to live the rest of their lives horribly maimed.

U.S. RESCUE MISSION

The dust of battle had hardly settled when personnel from the U.S. operations mission (USOM) (our civilian aid program) and the U.S. Army civil affairs officers entered the town to take an inventory of needs.

It was arranged to fly in 5,000 kilos of rice. On behalf of the IRC, I undertook to obtain 500 kilos of protein-rich fish and 50 pounds of salt, also to be flown in by U.S. Army helicopter.

These supplies, together with some powdered milk which the Vietcong somehow missed, kept the people of Dong Xoai from starving in a country in which starvation is rare.

Emergency medical treatment was begun immediately.

I have read much about our military involvement in Vietnam. But at Dong Xoai

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I could not help thinking that much of our work in Vietnam is not military in the strict sense, that much of our efforts are constructive, even life-sustaining.

The children are a very special part of the tragedy of Vietnam. I have seen more horribly injured, broken, maimed children in a week in Vietnam than in my lifetime. There are perhaps 100,000 war-orphaned children in Vietnam.

EMERGENCY FUND DRIVE

We in the IRC have set an emergency fund goal of \$2.5 million—the highest in our 33-year history. The majority of these funds will go to aid the orphans. We also have undertaken a program to provide an initial \$500,000 in medicines to aid the Vietnamese. We hope to get a large measure of support from the American people.

The task of raising this kind of fund is herculean, but it is only a small part of what must be done to aid this nation of refugees. If we fail to alleviate the pain and suffering of these people, no matter what the outcome of the war in Vietnam, we will have failed in our purpose as Americans and as human beings.

LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

CODE OF LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

TITLE 44, SECTION 181. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; ARRANGEMENT, STYLE, CONTENTS, AND INDEXES.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

TITLE 44, SECTION 182b. SAME; ILLUSTRATIONS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the RECORD without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily RECORD as follows: the Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided*, That the makeup of the RECORD shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in 7½-point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the RECORD shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all italics shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentations be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the RECORD issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the RECORD for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the RECORD of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the RECORD shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p.m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the RECORD style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. — addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the RECORD.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided*, That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Corrections.*—The permanent RECORD is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided*, That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: *Provided further*, That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided*, That no address, speech, or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the Official Reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from

the Official Reporters of the respective Houses.

The Official Reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations, which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated by the Official Reporters in the next issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, nor to RECORDS printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of the House or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

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Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Both Houses cleared for President measure continuing appropriations.

Senate cleared for President bill on social security—medicare and debated legislative reapportionment proposal.

House passed right to work repeal bill.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 17823-17841

Bills Introduced: Four bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 2338-2341; and S. Res. 133.

Page 17832

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

H.J. Res. 481, expanding the types of equipment and the number of electric typewriters furnished Members of the House of Representatives (S. Rept. 516);

S.J. Res. 89, extending for 1 year authority for the erection in the D.C. of a memorial to Mary McLeod Bethune, with amendments (S. Rept. 517);

S. Res. 120, providing an additional \$25,000 for expenses of Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure of the Judiciary Committee (S. Rept. 518);

S. Res. 130, providing an additional \$15,000 for expenses of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare (S. Rept. 519);

H. Con. Res. 364, to print as a House document revised edition of "The Capitol" (S. Rept. 520);

S. Con. Res. 11, authorizing printing of compilation of hearings, reports, and studies of the Subcommittee on National Security Staffing and Operations of the Committee on Government Operations for the 88th Congress, with amendments (S. Rept. 521);

S. Res. 129, to print as a Senate document a study on "U.S. International Space Programs With Texts of Executive Agreements, Memorandums of Understanding, and Other International Arrangements, 1959-65" (S. Rept. 522);

H.J. Res. 324, providing for reappointment of Robert V. Fleming as Citizen Regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution (S. Rept. 523);

S. 903, relating to the painting, illumination, and dismantlement of radio towers (S. Rept. 524);

S. 1554, designating Secretary of Defense to receive official notice of filing of certain applications in the common carrier service (S. Rept. 525);

H.R. 7954, making technical amendments to the Communications Act to implement the provisions of

the London Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (S. Rept. 526); and

S. 1948, relating to commissioners, employees, and executive reservists of the FCC, with amendments (S. Rept. 527).

Pages 17823-17824

Bills Referred: H.R. 3329 and H.J. Res. 397, passed by the House, were referred to Committee on the District of Columbia.

Page 17803

Continuing Appropriations: Senate passed without amendment and cleared for President H.J. Res. 591, making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1966 through August 31, 1965.

Pages 17804-17806

Social Security—Medicare: Senate cleared for President H.R. 6675, increasing benefits under the Social Security Act, and to provide a hospital insurance plan for the aged under that act, by adopting, by 70 yeas to 24 nays (motion to reconsider tabled) conference report thereon.

Pages 17803-17812, 17813-17823

Water Pollution: Senate insisted on its amendments to S. 4, Water Quality Act of 1965, asked for conference with House, and appointed as conferees Senators Muskie, Randolph, Moss, Boggs, and Pearson.

Pages 17841-17843

Reapportionment: Senate continued consideration of S.J. Res. 66, designating a National American Legion Baseball Week, debating Dirksen amendment (in nature of a substitute) proposing a constitutional amendment that would allow a State, by referendum vote, to apportion one branch of its legislature on geography and political subdivisions, in addition to the factor of population.

Pages 17854-17863, 17878-17883

Urban Mass Transit: At request of Senator Tydings it was agreed, by unanimous consent, that his bill S. 2339, relative to urban mass transit, be referred to Committee on Public Works, and that when it is reported by that committee it then be referred to Committee on Finance.

Pages 17832-17839

Bankruptcy: On motion of Senator Mansfield two bills as follows were taken from calendar and referred to